

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAPP & CO.,
 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.
 W. B. Carr, Secretary.

Office, Corner South and Olive Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.
 One Year, \$1.00
 Six Months, .60
 Three Months, .35
 Single Copies, 10 Cents
 By Carriage, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
 Per Week, Daily Only, 10 Cents
 Per Week, Daily and Sunday, 15 Cents
 Published Monday and Thursday—One Year, \$1.00
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC,
 St. Louis, Mo.

77 Rejected communications cannot be returned
 under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as
 second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY.
 Right, ten and twelve cents.

Sixteen, eighteen and twenty cents.

2 cents for one or two cents for two papers
 Twenty-two or twenty-four cents for three papers.

Telephone Numbers.
 Main 3018 A 675
 Editorial Reception Room—Park 154 A 674

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1901.
 Vol. 34, No. 183

WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

INTERVARSITY ATHLETICS.

In the international intervarsity athletic meet which takes place at Berkeley Oval to-day the crack young collegians of Great Britain and the United States will again try one another's mettle in many sports.

The English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have sent to this country their star athletes; young fellows of bone and brawn, pluck and endurance, who have fought their way to the front rank in English amateur athletics. The American Universities of Yale and Harvard have told off their best men to face the Britons and uphold the prestige of this country in the field of open-air contests.

It ought to be a great tournament, this athletic grapple of English and American "varsities." The deep interest manifested in the outcome by the people of both nations will of itself stimulate the performers to their best effort. The scene at Berkeley Oval to-day promises to be inspiring. A fair field and no favor—and the chances are that the final result will be almost a tie in the competition of kindred blood.

SCULPTURE COURT.

There is something particularly attractive in the plan announced by Professor Ives, Chief of the World's Fair Art Department, which contemplates an international sculpture court as a World's Fair art feature, the court to be open to the sky and with the natural earth for a floor.

The idea is commendably Greek and promises opportunity for an effective arrangement of the World's Fair sculpture exhibits. It will doubtless meet with the warmest endorsement of sculptors the world over and should lead to the happiest results.

Day by day it is becoming more apparent that Director Ives is working with eminent ability along lines that insure a memorable art exhibit at the World's Fair of 1903. The same qualities of imagination, boldness of conception and a fearless confidence that have already characterized the general scheme of the World's Fair are in evidence in this department.

Soon the world will realize that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be an original and profoundly interesting World's Fair of the Twentieth Century, not a timid imitation of the world's fairs of the Nineteenth.

FOR A MONUMENT.

There should and will be a generous response to the call for funds to be devoted to the erection of a monument to the late President McKinley.

Democrats and Republicans will unite in erecting this tribute to a man whose honesty of purpose in public life and whose personal integrity have never been assailed. The manner of his living, his simple tastes, his domestic virtues and his public example make him worthy of a place in the memory of his countrymen.

The plan of the erection of the monument is a protest against anarchy in the United States. In snatching the loyal citizens for the purpose of gathering funds, the sentiment against anarchy in all its forms will be crystallized into a motive force that will effectively stamp out this anarchy.

The South will join in the movement for a monument to the man who more than any other President succeeded in wiping out sectionalism. It is said that Mr. McKinley esteemed this elimination of the Mason and Dixon line the greatest work of his life. He sought by every means to forget past memories and to cause the South to do likewise.

But would not St. Louis be a better location than Canton?

GETTING TOGETHER.

In the fact of the incorporation of a company under Mackay leadership for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from California, by way of Honolulu, to the Philippines there is additional indication of American promptness to utilize new commercial opportunities to the utmost.

No matter what may be this Government's final determination with regard to the disposition of the Philippines, certain advantages are bound to be retained which promise a great extension of American trade.

These will arise not only from American control of Philippine ports and a natural advantage in competing for Philippine trade, but also from the increased facilities for dealing with China. The Mackay cable from San Francisco to Manila will connect with the cable from Manila to Hong-Kong. This means direct cable connection with China.

It is reasonably certain that the Philippine cable project will be followed in the near future by the organization of new companies to do business with our Oriental possessions and to extend American commerce both in Japan and China.

The consequent outlook is encouraging to American merchants and manufacturers. The Far East is being brought very close to the Far West. It is Western enterprise which is drawing

them together. And it is the American West which should most greatly profit by this truth.

TARIFF REFORM.

It is only natural that Republican sentiment in the West should now be opposed to that in the East on the subject of tariff reform as a change to be brought about either by a frank surrender of advanced positions by the high-tariff advocates or through the medium of reciprocity treaties with certain European Governments.

In this issue which has arisen within the ranks of the Republican party the Western wing of that party has the support of the people. It is demanding tariff reduction because the truth has at last become plain, even to Republicans, that a high protective tariff means evil to the country at large. It forces the American consumer to pay higher prices for American-made goods than are paid for the same articles by European consumers purchasing from American protected industries. It entails the additional injury of costly trade hostility on the part of foreign countries resentful of unjust discrimination against their products.

The only American interests still clamoring for the high protective tariff are the "infant industries" of New England, Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. These "infant industries" have grown to be gigantic millionaire corporations under the operations of the high tariff. The American people have paid the prices which have so enriched them. From the beginning the high tariff has been a tax on the consuming public. The purses of consumers have grown leaner. The question now confronting the Republican party, raised by its own members of the rank and file, is that of whether the few shall continue to be privileged at the sacrifice of the rights of the many or whether the many shall now be permitted to enjoy their rights.

Republican advocates of tariff reduction are enabled to point to the late President McKinley's last public utterance as declaring in favor of their position. President Roosevelt has announced that he will faithfully carry out the policies of his predecessor, Mr. McKinley would unquestionably have exerted his influence in favor of reciprocity treaties, amounting to tariff reduction as far as they might go. It now remains to be seen whether the widespread popular demand for tariff reform will be silenced by the protesting outcry of the protected East.

DELAYED STATEMENT.

If the Globe-Democrat could change its shallow petulance for reasoning criticism it might make an impression on the voting population of Missouri. As long as it deals exclusively in garbled figures and wastes its ingenuity in slandering the State's credit the chief effect will be to solidify the Democratic vote, an important incidental effect being that Republicans who love their State will vote the Democratic ticket, as St. Louis Republicans who love their city have been voting for a year past.

The Globe renews the claim that its "discrepancies" have been admitted. The public knows that the "discrepancies" had no status even on the Globe's picked figures. Each one was proved to be vitiated by ridiculous errors. After that proof nothing remained but to await the statement of State finances by the Auditor, the Globe having skulked out of an examination of the books, though the Governor invited the examination and offered every facility.

The Auditor's statement has taken more time than might have been expected. Perhaps the delay is due to a circumstance creditable rather than otherwise to the administration. Democratic economy limits the clerical force to actual requirements. When an unusual task is laid on the clerks, in addition to the regular work, some delay is inevitable. The checking up of old books and vouchers, dating back thirty years, in such a way that a complete and lucid accounting for every item may be laid before the public, is a matter requiring both time and care.

As Chairman Atkins and the late gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Flory, said in their official weekly paper, it is a job too big for the Republican party to undertake. The job is not too big for Democratic officials, but it is one which cannot be concluded in a day.

The Republic assures the Globe that there is a discrepancy this paper will not attempt to cover it up with false figures. The financial record as disclosed by the figures must stand on its merits. Neither in St. Louis nor in the State does the Republic defend Democratic actions when they are not right.

Unless the Auditor's statement is forthcoming in a few days the public will naturally begin to show signs of impatience. But the Globe should be more patient than the public, since it has announced that it will watch for every little chance to misrepresent the statement to the detriment of Missouri. If there is delay, the Globe is responsible. The State's officials cannot let even the most trivial mistake appear when an enemy of the State is waiting for opportunities to spread abroad highly colored slanders against Missouri's financial repute. Every detail must be scrutinized—a scrutiny which would be easy in dealing with the accounts of the past twenty years, but likely to be more tedious in the older accounts following the Republican era after the Civil War.

FRIENDSHIP.

It was not supposed that President Roosevelt would be lacking in friendliness for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, yet it is nevertheless gratifying to know officially of the vital interest he attaches to the great historical enterprise.

Chairman Carter of the National Commission received the assurances of the President's assistance Monday afternoon when he called to find out the exact status of the Exposition in the mind of the Chief Executive.

He especially desired to know the position that the President would assume in regard to an adequate representation of the insular possessions. Mr. Roosevelt promised that every effort of the men in charge of the Fair would be heartily seconded.

This is directly in line with the assurance made by the President immediately after his taking the oath of office when he said that he would follow the policies of President McKinley. Only nine days before Mr. McKinley's death in the bloom of health, and op-

timistic concerning the future—had said at the Pan-American Exposition that "expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step."

These sentiments taken in connection with the practical assistance he had rendered the St. Louis undertaking could leave no doubt as to Mr. McKinley's sincere belief in the exposition idea. In his official notification to other nations, he made the document something more than a mere formal writing. He put the personal impress of his friendliness for the enterprise into the message.

In continuing this policy of helpfulness and encouragement, President Roosevelt has made no mistake. His own broadmindedness is assurance that he promises to Chairman Carter can be taken in only one way. His interest in history and general culture will find a partial expression in making the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition a thoroughly representative World's Fair. St. Louis is glad to have a continuance of the friendship that the former President manifested for the enterprise. It means much for the World's Fair. There will be no official stumbling blocks in the path of the workers. It also assures the finest Government exhibit that was ever installed in any World's Fair.

DESERVED PRESTIGE.

As the third grain center in the United States, it is not surprising that St. Louis sends an exceptionally strong force of representatives of this branch of industry to the annual meeting of the National Grain Dealers' Association in Des Moines next week.

Unless conditions radically change there is every reason to anticipate the time when St. Louis will lead all others in the amount of grain handled. There has been a steady growth in the city's grain trade during the past few years. Last year's total of wheat handled was nearly 20,000,000 bushels, while there have been received this year previous to September 1 over 17,000,000 bushels.

As better transportation facilities are afforded, the grain territory added to St. Louis will increase at a wonderful rate. The improvements in river transportation are gradually drawing a larger patronage for the export trade, most of which goes to Europe. When the Isthmian Canal is opened—as it will be in a few years—the shipments from this port will be multiplied.

So there is good reason for St. Louis grain men to take the most prominent part in the Des Moines gathering. It is indicative of their public spirit that they will maintain a World's Fair headquarters for the advancement of an enterprise that will give the grain handlers an unprecedented opportunity for displaying their products. The Middle West owes its greatest prosperity to the successful crops. St. Louis as the metropolitan center of this great region can do nothing else than claim deserved recognition at any national gathering representing this agricultural interest.

Chairman Hahn of the Republican Central Committee, Chairman Taaffe of the Democratic Committee and President Brandenburger of the Public Ownership League are all reported as being in favor of the Charter amendments. If they will work side by side, there can be no doubt of the result of the special election.

There seems to be a gradual shifting of the uncertainties concerning the battle of Santiago that should make some naval officers very uncomfortable. The public, however, will be satisfied if the truth comes out.

There is no abatement in the Good Roads movement. The numerous conventions that are being held in the Middle West show that the farmers appreciate the importance of first-class highways.

There are three things which should be considered as certain to require satisfaction—taxes, death and your World's Fair subscription. Of the three, there is the most pleasure in paying the latter.

It would be gratifying to St. Louisans if the Globe-Democrat could be induced to join the fight on the House Combine in behalf of the World's Fair and municipal improvement.

Seth Low has been chosen to lead the reform forces against Tammany. By uniting on one man the reform elements have shown that they can profit by experience.

So far, the only members of the present municipal administration whom the Globe-Democrat has commended are those who are opposed to Mayor Wells.

Meetings of the Allied Third party have developed a peculiar trick of shrinking almost into invisibility just as the chairman calls them to order.

With the release of Emma Goldman and her Chicago friends, the hands and tongues of red-handed license are again free to work up assassination.

There is no doubt—not even a "shadow of a doubt"—that the World's Fair will open on May 1, 1903. St. Louis usually keeps its promises to the world.

Indications point to a record-breaking attendance of sightseers in St. Louis when the Velled Prophet makes his appearance October 8.

And still the fact remains that the schools of Missouri will receive \$100,000 more this year than last. Why should such management receive anything but commendation?

St. Louis's fall trade is of such large volume as to indicate that the city's record-breaking half is steadily strengthening its hold.

Citizens who have moved since the spring election should attend to registering at once. This can be done at the City Hall.

If Colquhoun will tell who died the handkerchief on his hand he will help himself in the hereafter if not in the present.

Opposites have a way of attracting each other. Perhaps that is the reason of the Russian-French entente cordiale.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



MISS MARGHERITA SYLVA,
 Who made her first starring appearance last season in "The Princess Chic." She has reappeared this season, opening her tour in Boston.

NOTES ABOUT ST. LOUISANS
 AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Margaret Vette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Vette, of Compton Heights, and Harry W. Meise, son of Mrs. Anna M. Meise, will take place at 6 o'clock this evening at Zion Evangelical Church, the Reverend John H. Balzer officiating. The church will be decorated in pink and white for the occasion.

Miss Vette will be attended by her sister, Miss Ida Vette, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Misses Lulu Teutenberg, Bertha Conrad and Edna Hanauky. Master Oliver Stedemann will be page. The bridegroom's attendants will be Walter Krenning, best man; Harry Droste, Arthur Lauman and Edgar Lubke, groomsmen, and James Lake, Harry Von Behren, Charles Becker and Benjamin Niedermayr, ushers. The bride will be gowned in white embroidered chiffon, over white satin trimmed in duchesse lace, and will carry lilies of the valley. The attendants will wear three shades of pink crepe de Chine and will carry shower bouquets of pink roses. The maid of honor will wear pink de spite over white tulle, and will carry American beauties. The page will wear white satin full dress. As the bridal party enters Organist Otto H. Balzer will render the wedding service. Miss Lillian Brinkmeyer will sing the "Ave Maria" selections, and Volodya Bruno Strassburger will render Schumann's "Traumerei." At 7:30 o'clock dinner will be served at Mahler's Hall on Olive street.

The bride and groom will be accompanied by a number of out-of-town guests arrived yesterday. After a trip to Buffalo and the East the young couple will be at home at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3129 Hawthorne boulevard, in November.

Miss Edith Franciscus, daughter of the late James Franciscus, and Mr. Alvin B. Nichols will be married to-day at the residence of the bride's brother, James Franciscus, No. 4211 Locust avenue. Miss Abby Thomas will be the only bridesmaid, and Thomas Rodgers the best man.

The marriage of Miss Martha Kellersman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Kellersman, No. 223 University street, and Mr. Charles Blomberg will take place this evening at 8 o'clock at the Eden Methodist Church. As the bride's interest in music matters has always been large, the music will be a feature at to-night's ceremony. A reception is to follow, after which the bride and bridegroom are to take a short trip.

Mr. A. Wise of Alton is entertaining her sister, Miss Mamie Ryan of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Daughday have returned after summer at the lakes. Miss Ella Daughday, who has spent the summer on board the Butler yacht, is now in Chicago, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tracy Drake.

Miss Margaret Shea and Doctor Charles O. Moiz of Bedford, Ind., were married yesterday at 10 o'clock, the ceremony taking place at St. Anthony's Church. Miss Ella Hilger of Hanna, Ill., was bridesmaid, while Mr. George Hemminger served the bridegroom.

The bride wore white silk and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations. After a wedding breakfast at the residence of Mrs. W. R. Richards, No. 7355 Minerva avenue, Doctor and Mrs. Moiz.

Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Oliver and their family are expected next week to return home after a visit on the seacoast. Miss Judith Oliver, who was graduated last June from Yale Institute, is to enter the Dobb's Ferry School for Girls this fall for a two years' course. Miss Marjory Oliver was at Dobb's last year, and this winter will return to St. Louis for her first formal bow to society.

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took their departure for the East, where they will visit for several weeks, going later to their home in Bedford.

Doctor Moiz is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, and was at one time connected with the City Hospital and the Insane Asylum.

Miss Natalie Adams has gone to Chicago and later expects to go to New York for course in domestic science. Miss Adams proposes to take up this study seriously and to devote at least a year to it.

Miss Mary Frances Boyce, just returned from Weymouth, Miss Cook, Edward L. Prentiss and Dickson Cook formed a little box party at the Olympic on Monday night.

Mrs. Bradford L. Murphy, who has been South, with her father, Doctor P. G. Robinson, for several months, is expected home to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Pierce and their family, of Lindell boulevard, have returned from Hyannisport, Mass., where they spent the latter part of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Limberg have returned from an Eastern visit.

Mrs. Hallie Cole Hebert, who has spent the summer at Webster, with her two sons, occupying the cottage of Professor Bryan, will return to town the first of October.

Colonel and Mrs. James G. Butler have returned from the East. They spent the summer on board their yacht, Duquesne, and entertained largely, with many St. Louisans as their guests at various times.

Mr. and Mrs. George Meyer and Miss Olive Meyer have returned from Weymouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson and the Misses Johnson have arrived home from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. Lily Morrison Carr, and her young daughter, Miss Mimi Carr, are not expected back from the East until middle October. They are visiting the E. Hope Norton country place, "Hillcrest," on the Connecticut coast.

Doctor and Mrs. W. W. Boyd will return from the East on Friday and expect to reside at No. 450 Westminster place this winter. They have sold their Pine street home.

Mrs. James Green, who was seriously ill while abroad this summer, is somewhat improved. She is now in Dresden, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Walter Thompson.

Mrs. Mary Hogan Ludlum has returned from a Western trip.

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MORE SPACE WANTED FOR ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Special Committee Seeks Fifty Acres for Entire Display—Captain Frank Gaennie's Name Mentioned for Chief of Exhibit—Missouri World's Fair Commission Establishes Headquarters.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts met yesterday afternoon in the office of Chairman George W. Parker for the purpose of framing a request for additional space for its manufacture exhibit. In the recent announcement of the dimensions of exhibit buildings it was stated that the Manufactures building would be 600x300 feet.

In its recommendations to the Executive Committee the Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts asked for fifty acres for its entire display. In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts buildings combined there are about 24.7 acres. Members of the committee say that for the manufactures exhibit alone at least thirty-five acres will be required to make a proper showing.

At Chicago thirty and one-half acres were devoted to the manufactures and liberal arts exhibit. Members of the committee say that in the last eight years there has developed sufficient material to more than fill twenty additional acres. They hold that fifty acres is absolutely necessary if the improvements in every branch of manufactures and liberal arts are to be properly shown at the World's Fair.

The petition for additional building area will be presented to the Executive Committee with the request that the Commission of Architects enlarge the two buildings which it is proposed to erect for the manufactures and liberal arts departments. The members of the committee anticipate no difficulty in securing the additional space.

"Our intention is to place the matter before the Executive Committee just as it stands," said a member of the committee yesterday. "It is plain that Chicago required thirty acres to show its manufactures and liberal arts exhibit, that ten years later, St. Louis will require considerably more than that, and that the materials have been the greatest from a standpoint of development and improvement in the processes of manufactures and actual products of the arts, that the world has ever seen. An exhibition for the purpose of showing this development, and we believe that ample space should be allotted to this department, so as the best possible showing can be had. Our committee has requested at least double the space which it appears to have been allotted from the dimensions of the buildings."

At present the only name under consideration by the committee is that of Captain Frank Gaennie, president of the Missouri Fair Association. Captain Gaennie was for more than ten years manager of the association, and has been in charge of the committee in the handling of exhibits. In the event of his recommendation for the office by the committee, the appointment will be made by the Executive Committee.

The ordinance granting the World's Fair Commission the right to select a site for the exhibition, which the company shall file a formal acceptance of the ordinance and give a bond in the sum of \$100,000, was passed by the city council after the approval of the ordinance. The ordinance was approved May 16, 1901, which

gives the company until November 16 to file the bond and acceptance.

When the surveyors commenced work in the park it was their obligation to cut down certain trees and underbrush, the attention of the company was called to the fact that the work was being carried on without authority of the law. Steps were at once taken to file the bond and acceptance.

Association of Counselors, who, in the absence of City Counselor Schumacher, is at the head of the City Law Department, ruled that an acceptance would only be authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Exposition company.

At the head of the City Law Department, ruled that an acceptance would only be authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Exposition company. A special meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for Monday at 11 a. m., at the Noonday Club to formally accept the site and execute the bond.

Robert Tesson, representing Mrs. Laura Tesson, one of the owners of the tract west of Skinker road and Forest Park side, which is proposed to be sold for World's Fair purposes through condemnation proceedings, said yesterday that he had received from the city the property from the Exposition company.

"Several months ago," said Mr. Tesson, "we were approached by the city, but nothing came of the affair. If the World's Fair wants our property, we have no intention of selling it. We are willing to be treated with the management, but as no overtures have been made I am inclined to believe that our ground is not wanted. I hardly think that the company would open condemnation proceedings against us without previous having tried to acquire the property through friendly means."

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